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Living in India

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH



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LIVING IN INDIA

A Pamphlet for Overseas Students

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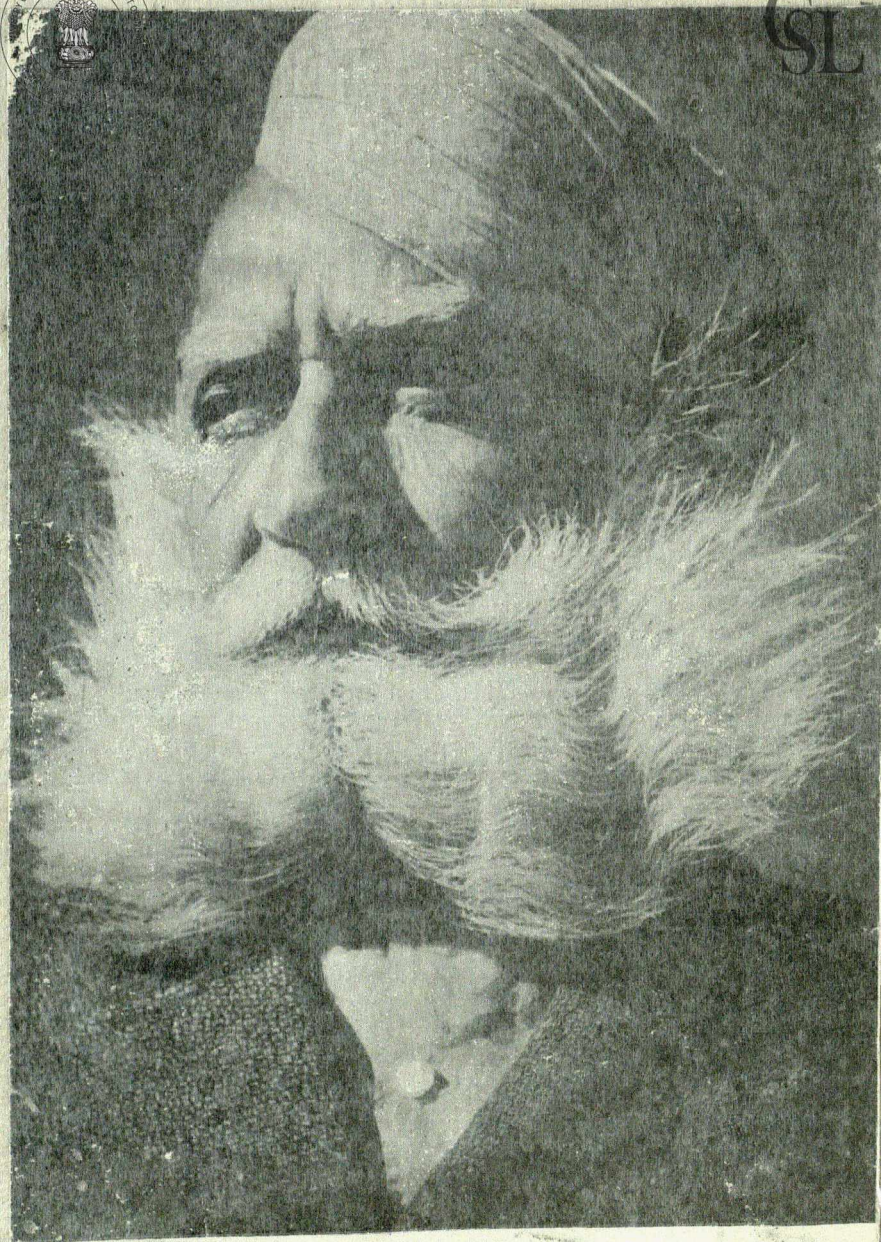
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“ 343. The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script.

351. It shall be the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language, to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India and to secure its enrichment by assimilating without interfering with its genius, the forms, style and expressions used in Hindustani and in the other languages of India specified in the Eighth Schedule, and by drawing, wherever necessary or desirable, for its vocabulary, primarily on Sanskrit and secondarily on other languages.

Constitution of India



The Rajput



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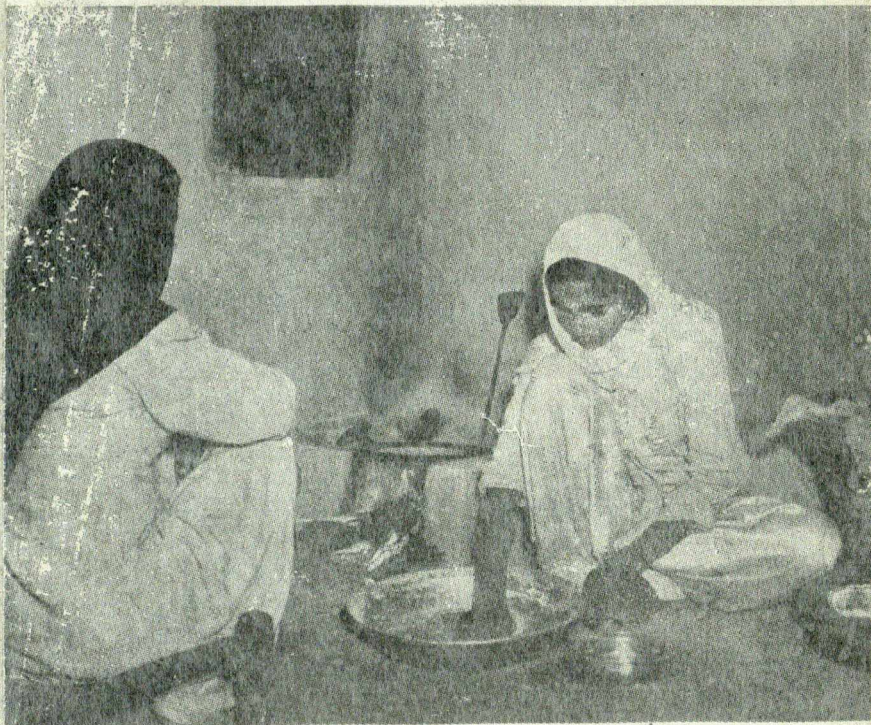
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A Kashmiri Village Belle



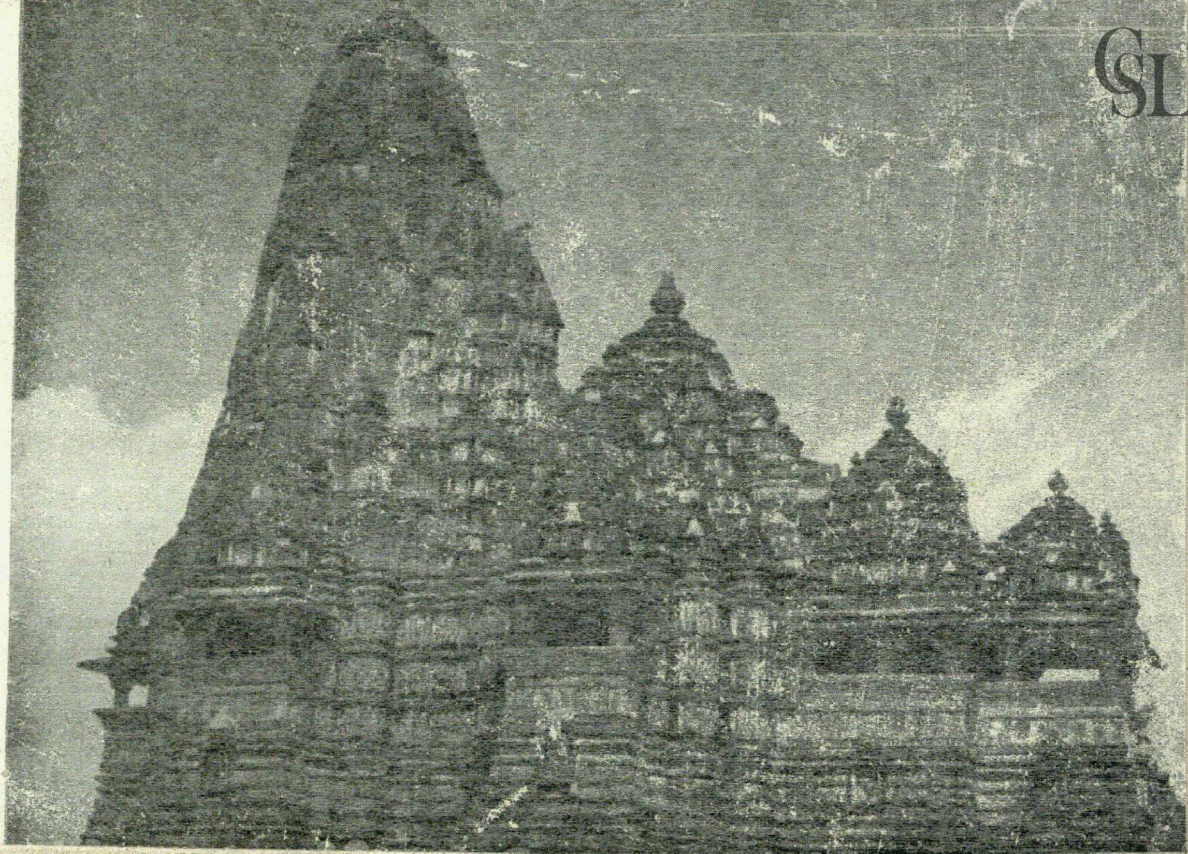
A Bhil Farmer



A Kitchen in a Punjab Village



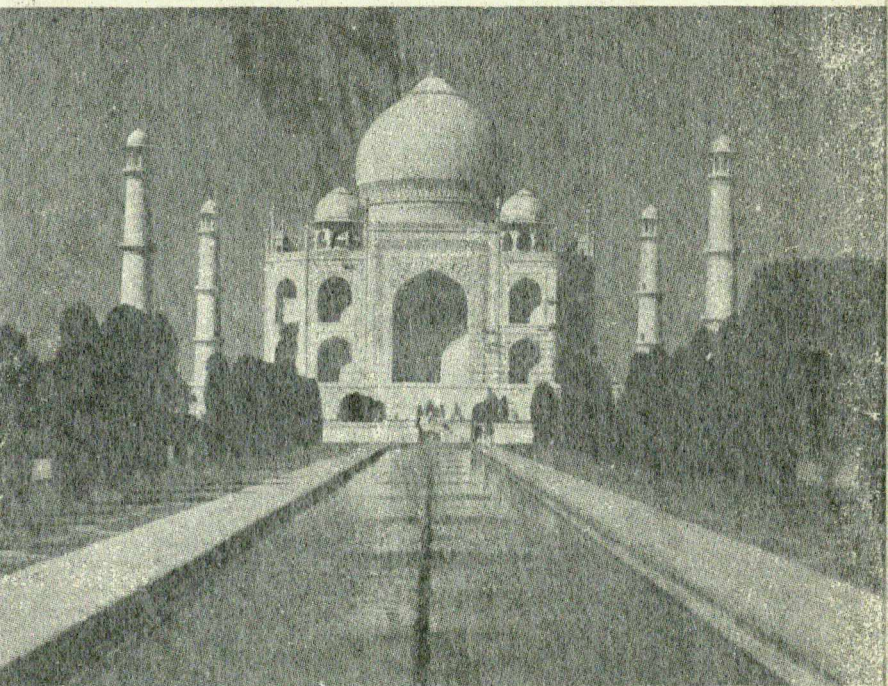
**Khajuraho:
Kandarya
Mahadeva
Temple**



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Mysore—Dancing Goddess Chenna Kesava Temple—Belur



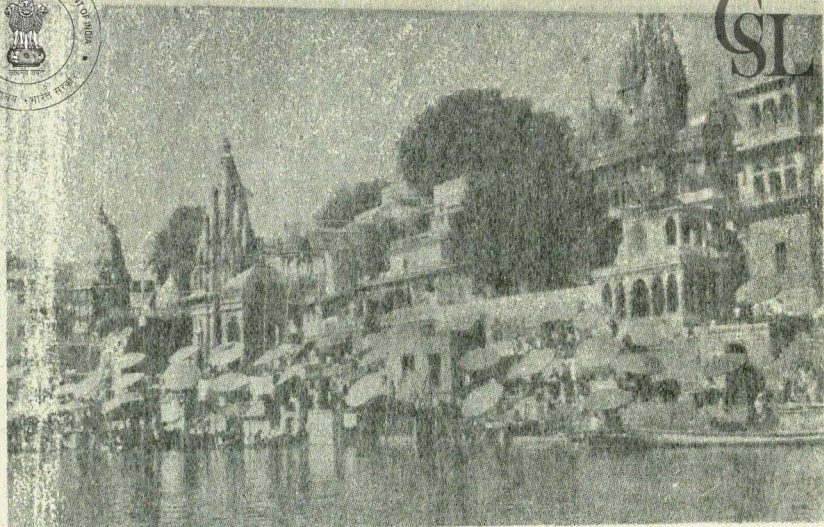
The Taj Mahal



Buddha : Bronze from Gaya

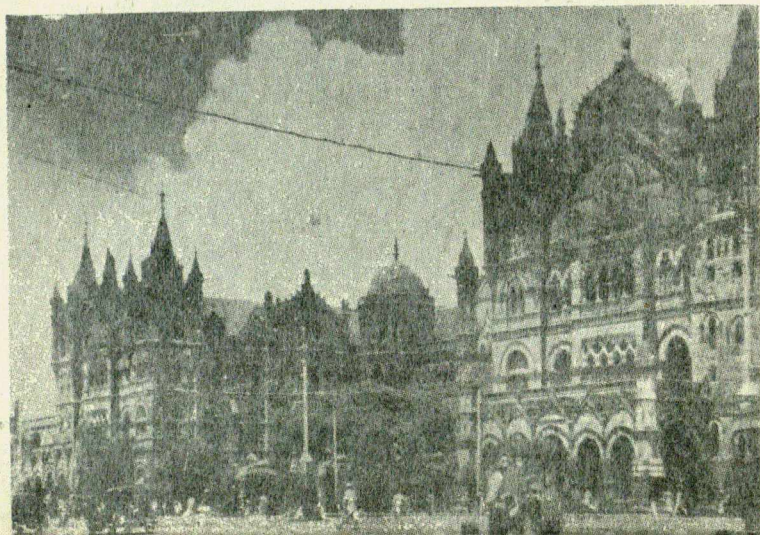


Gandhara Buddha



Ghat—Banaras

Victoria Terminus—Bombay



India and her Way of Life

India is a sub-continent, not a mere country. It is well to remember this fact as you travel through its length and breadth. It extends over an enormous area—2000 miles from north to south and about 1700 miles from east to west, and has a coastline of about 3500 miles. How big the country is you may realise when you know that India is almost as large as Europe excluding Russia or thirteen times the size of the United Kingdom. The great diversity of her physical conditions and her people, flora and fauna entitle her to be regarded as “an epitome of the world”.

A glance at the map of India will show you that the sub-continent falls into three broad natural regions :

- (1) The Himalayan region of the north with high mountains that wall India off from the rest of Asia. The mountain wall curves east and west like a scimitar across the north of India, forming a complete rampart.
- (2) The great plains of the north that stretch out from the feet of the Himalayas and are formed by the basins of the three rivers—the Indus, the Ganges and the Brahmaputra.
- (3) The great plateau called the “Deccan”, that is situated south of the great plains. Between 1500 and 4000 feet high, the Deccan is highest in the south and west and slopes on the whole eastwards.



As you would expect in a sub-continent, climatic conditions vary widely. There are five seasons—summer, the monsoon or rainy season, autumn and winter and a short spring. In summer, April to June, it is generally hot, though in the hills (and there are many hill stations) it is always cool. The monsoon or rainy season lasts from June-July to September. Between September and November India enjoys a short autumn, neither too warm nor too cold. Winter, November to January and Spring, February to March, are very pleasant indeed. In North India, it is at times cold and there is heavy snowfalls on the hills.

The People

The people of India are of varied racial stock. They are descendants of the original inhabitants, the Dravidians, and of the Aryans who came to India later. In fact new peoples have been settling here over a period of 5000 years. The people of the sub-continent differ in form and face; in manners and customs; and they do not always speak the same language. There are, as you would expect in a sub-continent with a long history, differences of race and religion, traditions, and outlook, but beneath all diversity is a basic unity that has been achieved through common influences shared through the centuries.

Indian Languages

According to the latest census (1951) there are about 225 dialects in India. Since English is still the medium of instruction in most of the universities, it is the language of the educated. These classes do not, however, constitute a large percentage of the population. The most widespread spoken language is Hindustani, a composite term used popularly to cover both the Hindi and the Urdu languages spoken by about 150 million people. The Indian Constitution has defined Hindi as the official

language of the Union, but made it clear that the term must meet the needs of all elements in the diversified culture of India. The people who speak Hindi or Hindustani are largely concentrated in north and central India. Other languages that are widely spoken are Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam that are used by about 85 million in south India. Over 27 million people speak Marathi, 25 million Bengali and 16 million Gujrati. The Indian Constitution recognises 14 languages, one of which — Hindi, as indicated above, has been declared the official language of the country because it is spoken by the largest number of Indians.

The Republic of India

The sovereign democratic Republic of India came into being on January 26, 1950. The Constitution of India is the longest and most elaborate document of its kind in the world. It consists of 395 Articles and nine Schedules. In its structure are found elements of the Cabinet system of Britain, the Presidential system of the United States of America and the Constitutions of the Irish Free State and Japan.

The executive power of the Indian Union is vested in the President who is advised in the exercise of his functions by a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as its head. The Parliament is bicameral and consists of the *Rajya Sabha* or Upper House and the *Lok Sabha* or the House of the People. Within the framework of the Indian Constitution, all citizens are guaranteed equal rights and liberties irrespective of caste, creed or sex. The national flag is a horizontal tricolour running in stripes of saffron for courage and sacrifice, white for truth and peace with a *chakra* or wheel in blue in the centre, and green for faith and chivalry.

January 26 is a national holiday to celebrate the inauguration of the Republic. Flag hoisting ceremonies, parades, pageants and processions, festivals, fairs and public meetings are held on this day in all villages, towns



and cities. Special ceremonies are held at the Union and the State capitals that are illuminated after sunset and become cities of lights.

The new political map of India comprises 14 States and six Territories administered by the Union Government. These are :

<i>State</i>	<i>Capital</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2. Assam	Shillong
3. Bihar	Patna
4. Bombay	Bombay
5. Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
6. Kerala	Trivandrum
7. Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
8. Madras	Madras
9. Mysore	Bangalore
10. Orissa	Bhubaneswar
11. Punjab	Chandigarh
12. Rajasthan	Jaipur
13. Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
14. West Bengal	Calcutta

Union Territories

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Delhi
3. Himachal Pradesh
4. Laccadive Minicoy and Amindivi Islands
5. Manipur
6. Tripura

In most parts of the world, religion has played an important part in moulding the people's outlook. In India its influence has probably been stronger and more far-reaching than elsewhere. Of many faiths and communities, the Indian people have lived as neighbours through the centuries, and have developed a cosmopolitan attitude towards the festivals of the several communities that compose their society.

In a population of 387 millions, about 84 per cent are Hindus, 11 per cent Muslims and the rest are Christians, Sikhs, Parsees, Buddhists and Jains. Every Indian town, big or small, provides a place of worship for its devotees—a temple for Hindus, a mosque for Muslims, a church for Christians, a Gurdwara for Sikhs. The architecture of these holy buildings is distinct in detail and type and should be of particular interest to students of history and mediaeval architecture. The centres of religious interest are : Rishikesh (Swami Shivananda's Hindu ashram) and Pondicherry (Sri Aurobindo's ashram) ; Deoband (centre of Muslim learning and philosophy) ; Buddh Gaya (Buddhist centre) ; Mount Abu (abode of Jain monks and disciples) ; Amritsar (Sikh Golden Temple) ; Travancore (centre of the Syrian Christian Church) Adyar, Madras (Theosophical Society).

Festivals

Here are the most important festivals of India ;

**Holi*, is the annual spring festival and is celebrated in the month of March. The day passes in wild merriment and fun and coloured water is thrown over relatives and friends.

**Dussehra or Durga Puja*, the worship of the Goddess Durga, is the most important festival of Bengal and a

*These are Hindu festivals.

Great festival all over India. It is celebrated for ten days in September-October every year in honour of the victory of Rama over the demon king Ravana. In almost all the important towns of North and Central India, huge effigies of Ravana are made and burnt at the conclusion of the festival, which signifies the triumph of good over evil.

**Deepavali*, *Divali* for short, is the most beautiful of Hindu festivals. The word 'Divali' means "festival of lights" and on this day, which occurs in October-November, the whole country is like a fairy city of lights.

Id-ul-Zuha, is a Muslim festival that commemorates Abraham's willingness to sacrifice his son (whose name according to Muslims was Ismail) to God. The festival is celebrated with the sacrifice of animals, usually goats.

Id-ul-Fitr, is a Muslim festival that marks the end of Ramazan. On this day Muslims wear new clothes and generally apply antimony to the eyes and perfume themselves. Thousands of Muslims congregate for prayers in mosques and alms are distributed with great magnanimity.

Moharram, is another Muslim festival observed most enthusiastically by the Shia Community. The first ten days of the month are dedicated to mourning for the martyrdom of Husain, the maternal grandson of the Prophet and the festival is celebrated by reciting funeral hymns and bringing out biers (*tazias*).

The two big Christian festivals are—*Christmas* and *Easter* in December and April respectively. Christmas marks the birth of Jesus Christ. Easter commemorates his death and resurrection.

Indian Food and Drinks

Rice is the staple food of the east and south, while wheat, barley and maize are widely used in the north, west and centre of the country. Contrary to the popular belief that all Indians are vegetarians, many eat fresh meat, fish and eggs. The most common genuine Indian



is curry. Sweetmeats of various kinds are cooked either in ghee or made from casein.

It is as well to be careful about your diet in a hot climate, to under-rather than to over-eat, and to be moderate with curries and other highly spiced dishes till you discover whether or not they agree with you.

Fruit is plentiful. Among the fruits that are more or less unfamiliar to foreigners, the mango, custard-apple, jack, lichi, papaya (pawpaw) are especially tasty.

Indians eat their food with their hands. Knives and forks are not used in most houses, but there are many middle-class homes in the towns where European cutlery is not unknown.

In drinks you have a fairly wide choice — lemon squash, soda, aerated waters, *lassi* (buttermilk), *sherbat* (sweet juice); but the juices made from tomato, pineapple and pomegranate are not so common as the juices from orange, *malta*, *mosummi*. Tea and coffee are popular in both the north and the south. Coffee is more popular in the south, tea in the north.

Indian Clothes

Dress in India is as varied as the climate and follows climatic changes. In central, eastern and western India, the dress of the men is the *dhoti* that consists of a piece of white cloth, cotton, linen or silk—four to five yards long—and is worn from the waist downwards. The more common dress for men, both Hindu and Muslim in the Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir is a *salwar*, a kind of loose *pyjama* that is worn with a shirt known as the *kurta*. In the south, a short form of *dhoti* is worn. The educated classes in cities and to a certain extent industrial labourers, have adopted trousers and shirts for daily wear.



An Indian woman's dress is the *sari*, one of the most graceful garments in the world. It varies in length from five to nine yards. It may be of cotton, silk, rayon or chiffon. The style of wearing it differs from region to region. In north India and, particularly in the Punjab and Kashmir, many women wear the *salwar* with a flowing *kurta* and a *dupatta*, a scarf thrown back over the shoulders.

There is a great variety of head-dress worn by different communities in India. The turban that consists of a long piece of fine stuff, may be worn in at least ten different styles. A Gandhi cap, an angora cap, a parsi hat shaped like a cow's hoof, or a Muslim 'fez' are a few of the other kinds of head-wear which may be seen in India.

When out-of-doors, Indians generally wear sandals or lose slippers called 'chapals' but the middle classes of cities often wear the European style of shoes.

The national dress of India for men at all official functions is a *sherwani*, a form of long coat, and *churidar* pyjamas that are tight-fitting. A coat buttoned up to the neck and trousers is also permissible. For women, it is the *sari*.

One of the things that intrigues a newcomer is the wearing of marks on the forehead, a practice confined to the Hindu community. These marks when borne by men may indicate the caste of the wearer or his religious faith. Among the materials used for caste marks are ash, white earth, yellow earth and sandal wood paste. Hindu women wear on the forehead a red dot called the *kumkum*, which originally had a religious significance, but is now sometimes worn by women of other communities as an aid to beauty.

Common Customs

What is customary in one country is not necessarily customary in another. For instance, an Indian woman would not behave in quite the same way as a British or



an American woman. She has been brought up differently and is much more reserved. She may not even talk to you if you try to engage her in conversation without being formally introduced. Do not be surprised if, when you are invited to an Indian house, you see no woman at all, for in many orthodox homes women do not appear before casual visitors and especially men. In your everyday contacts with Indians on trains, in buses, in cinema houses, rest-houses or other places behave naturally, with courtesy and respect for the established practices of the country. When you visit temples and mosques, be careful to take your shoes off. Indians, and particularly those in the smaller towns, have not had much contact with outsiders. If anyone happens to seem curious about your dress or your appearance, do not be offended. It is just possible that he has not seen a man or woman like you before.

Visitors to India are generally welcomed with a garland of flowers on their arrival. This is a typical Indian welcome and the custom is common to all communities. Greeting with folded hands (*namaskar*) is another custom that you will see. It is the Indian way of saying "How do you do?" when you meet and "Good-bye" when you part.

Like people elsewhere, Indians are hospitable, friendly and generous. Their friendship is spontaneous and large-hearted. Once they have given it to you, they will be prepared to do much for you.

What is a typical Indian family life like? There was a time when the young Hindu bride formed part of a very large household which included her husband's father, mother, unmarried sisters, and brothers with their wives and children. This was the Joint Family system, which though in the main a Hindu institution, is now common in certain Muslim communities. But the Joint Family is breaking up under the impact of new conditions. The young Indian woman of today and usually the young man too, more especially among the educated classes, wants to have a home of her/his own. This urge for domestic



Independence has loosened social bonds and is paving the new way for a social order where women work side by side with men and take an increasingly active share in public life.

Life in Village and Town

Everyone says that India lives in her villages and that it is to the villages, not to the big cities or commercial centres, that you must turn to find the true India. This is of course largely true, but we must not forget the growing importance of towns. In the countryside, the peasants with their simple way of life, simple beliefs and the instinct to survive, represent the old traditions and customs of the country.

Side by side there is a new growth of life in the towns. The more ambitious and able people often move from villages to towns and the type of life they lead tends to change patterns of behaviour in villages. The fact that a large number of industrial workers is continually moving to and fro between village and town has accelerated the process of change in villages. After the attainment of independence, a programme of Community Development and National Extension Service has been taken up to provide better amenities of life to rural areas. The countryside is changing before our eyes, and it is no longer true to say that India lives only in her villages. You will not always find it easy to penetrate to the countryside, for metalled roads have yet to be built to open up the way to villages. For the most part, Indian villages consist of clusters of huts lying amidst fields along rough dusty cart tracks. Walls or houses are plastered with mud and floors smeared with a covering of cowdung that the Indian peasant has always regarded as one of nature's disinfectants. Most villages have no electricity and none of the ordinary amenities of urban life. Nevertheless, the villages live a life of their own and are often neat and attractive.



In India as elsewhere, agriculture is the chief business of the peasantry who have in recent years been encouraged to undertake small industries. In ancient times, every village had its elected officials—the *patel* or headman, the *chaukidar* or watchman, the *patwari* or accountant. The civic affairs of the village were managed by a *panchayat* or "council of five" that was composed of village elders. Today, most of these functionaries survive as government servants. Community Development Projects initiated by the Government of India under the first and the Second Five-Year Plans aim at mobilising Community effort on a large scale for schemes of agricultural production, public health, education and road construction etc. These projects represent India's efforts at building up a prosperous nation. In your long vacations, you may find it instructive to visit one of these community project areas. Also of interest to you will be the various River Valley Projects built in India recently to control floods, to increase irrigation facilities and to generate large blocks of hydro-electric power. Some of the chief projects are : the Bhakra-Nangal Project, the Damodar Valley Corporation, the Hirakud Dam Project and the Tungabhadra Dam Project.

India now ranks among the eight industrial nations of the world. There has been considerable progress in Indian industry under the First Five-Year Plan. A visit to the Fertilizer Factory, Sindri, the Hindustan Air Craft Factory, Bangalore, the Chitaranjan Locomotive Works, Chitaranjan, the Integral Coach Factory, Perambur and the Tata Iron & Steel Company, Jamshedpur will give you a glimpse of the industrial revolution that is taking place in free India.

Indian city life is colourful. Everywhere there is variety and contrast—in the spacious streets flanked by mean alleyways and lanes ; in the varied architecture, mediaeval and modern ; in the modern well-stocked stores situated alongside a jumble of small shops, pavement vendors and hawkers. In these crowded city streets, you will see all the costumes of India and all the headwear.



Around you, the present and past meet, for you will see motorcars, trams, buses and bicycles jostle tongas and bullock carts.

With the growth of industrial life, people tend to leave the village for the town. Mills and factories in the cities have complicated the social pattern of urban life and have created problems of over-crowding that the municipal administrator and welfare worker must deal with. But life in the city is full and varied.

Indian Culture and Literature

India's culture, which is as rich as it is ancient, has seen many vicissitudes without losing its identity and continuity. The artists who once adorned the Imperial Court of Delhi sought the patronage of local chiefs and princes on the decline of the Mughal authority. During the period of alien rule, the continuity of the country's cultural traditions was maintained in the princely States under the auspices of their rulers. Now that the princes and the former landed interests are no longer able to sustain them, the Government has assumed the direct patronage of art and culture. While trying to encourage artists and men of letters in every way, it has also sought to foster art consciousness among the people. Indian painters, sculptors and musicians are now addressing themselves to a wider public.

On the suggestion of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Government of India decided to set up at New Delhi a National Cultural Trust to promote art and culture through the agency of three National Akadamis, namely the Sangeet Natak Akadami (for Dance, Drama and Music including film), the Lalit Kala Akadami (for arts, including graphic, plastic and applied) and the Sahitya Akademi (for Indian languages, literature, philosophy and history).



Dance, Drama and Music

The Indian dance is an elaborate form of art and is spectacular to watch, with an unrivalled harmony of colour, light and movement.

Behind this spectacle is a vocabulary that can be mastered only with long practice. The *mudras* or symbolic gestures require rigid control over the muscles of the face, eyes and body. The Indian classical dance has many varieties—the vigorous *Kathak* of the north, the elaborate *Kathakali* of the south, the *Manipuri* dance of Manipur and the *Bharat Natyam* of the south that is a pure dance form distinct from dance-drama.

The cultural renaissance of India, ushered in with the country's independence in 1947, has stimulated popular enthusiasm for the art of dancing. Classical dance is no longer the preserve of a few ; it is a popular social accomplishment. Today, tradition in the dance is not enough ; dancers punctuate the traditional patterns with new movements and forms. Apart from artists like Uday Shankar, Balasaraswati and Ram Gopal, well-known troupes like the Indian National Theatre, the Chitra players and students of the Visva Bharati have used dance-drama to interpret certain aspects of India's cultural life.

Of all arts, music is the most abstract and the most difficult to enjoy without some initiation. There is a big difference between Indian and Western music, the dominant feature of Indian music being the melody produced by the regulated succession of concordant notes. There are two classical schools of Indian music, the Hindustani School of the North, and the Karnatak School of the South. The former has been subject to Persian and Arabic influences but Karnatak music, for better or worse, has preserved its purity of tradition. Some styles of Indian music are *dhrupada*, *khayal*, *ghazal*, and *bhajan*.



European music is not unknown in India. In fact it is quite popular in cosmopolitan towns and particularly with communities like the Christians, Parsees, Anglo-Indians and those of the educated classes of other communities who frequent the English cinema.

The Sangeet Natak Akadmi (1953) organises Festivals of Music, Dance, Drama and Films—a new phenomenon in Indian life; gives awards to outstanding musicians, dancers, playwrights, and film technicians; assists institutions of Music, Dance, and Drama through grants-in-aid and gives financial assistance for purposes of research in these branches of art. The Akadami is also trying to build a reference library of films, records, transcriptions and manuscripts to help research. A National Theatre at Delhi and National School of Drama are also in process of being established. Other important projects in view are the finalisation of a standard musical notation and compilation of technical terms in the field of music, dance and drama.

Painting and Sculpture

The arts of India are ancient and highly developed. An instinctive feeling for beauty, infinite patience and the accumulated experience of centuries enabled Indian artists to produce works of rare excellence and design. The well-known Ellora and Ajanta caves in the south are an exceptional combination of architecture, painting and sculpture.

Good art galleries exist at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras. In modern art the most important gallery is the National Gallery of Modern Art, Jaipur House, New Delhi that possesses modern works of well-known Indian Artists, including Rabindra Nath Tagore, A. R. Chughtai, Nandalal Bose, Abanindra Nath Tagore, Jamini Roy and Amrita Sher Gill. Among other Art Galleries maintained by the Government of India, the more important are :—

1. National Museum of India, Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi.



2. Central Asian Antiquities Museum, New Delhi.
3. Indian Museum, Calcutta.
4. Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta.
5. Fort St. George Museum, Madras.

Apart from these, smaller art galleries are maintained by the State governments or by trusts in other towns of India. You will find a visit to these instructive and entertaining. The admission fee is nominal.

The Lalit Kala Akadami (1954) has been established to maintain and to help the growth of the arts of painting and sculpture. The Akadami organises, as an annual feature, a National Exhibition of Art in India, sends exhibitions abroad and invites exhibitions of art to India from other countries. The Akadami also produces books and brochures of art. Three illustrated brochures, "Portfolio of Contemporary Painting," "Moghul Miniatures" and "The Krishna Legend" and a set of twelve picture postcards in colour of Rajasthani paintings have already been produced. The Akadami also gives awards to distinguished artists, organises seminars and symposia on Art and Art Education and gives grants-in-aid to selected institutions of Arts and Crafts.

Indian Literature

The literature of India is, as you would expect in a country so old with a recorded culture of many thousands of years, rich and varied. The two great old epics, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata—are well-known outside India and excellent translations exist in English and some languages of Europe and Asia. These translations are easily available in India. Then, there are the famous collections of Indian fables—the Panchatantra and Hitopadesa. Both these have been translated into English and are available in bookshops and good libraries. In addition to the great classics of the country,



There are ancient dramas like Kalidasa's "Shakuntala" and Shudrak's "Mrichchakatik" (The Toy Cart). There is a vast amount of literature, old and new, in the fourteen languages of the country. Hindi, the official language, has had its best literary exponents in the north. It is the language spoken by the majority of the Indian people and has now developed a rich and growing literature. The languages of the south—Tamil, Kannada, Telugu and Malayalam—all enjoy rich literatures and some of this is available in translation. Bengal in the east, and Bombay in the west also have very great literatures, and contemporary writing in their regional languages, as in the languages of the south, is vivid and interesting.

The Sahitya Akademi, (1954) works to create conditions conducive to the production of a national literature in India by organising seminars and symposia, publishing edited texts of Indian classics and anthologies of contemporary Indian literature and awarding prizes for outstanding books in all the regional languages scheduled in the constitution. The Akademi also sponsors translations of foreign classics into Indian languages and translations of Indian classics into foreign languages, thus contributing to international goodwill through a mutual appreciation of various cultures.

There is also a certain amount of writing on India in English. This is, as you would expect, fairly recent. Some of it is good and all of it will help you to know the far-flung sub-continent better. The bibliography at the end of this small pamphlet introduces you to some modern writing on India in English.

There are likely to be a number of libraries outside your own university and college where you can consult books of interest to you. For general reference and reading, there is a public library in every town, or district headquarters in a large city. Students who can produce evidence of admission to a recognised educational institution may also use their local public library for borrowing, subject to the library rules and regulations.

Indian Universities *

A university in India has to be established by an Act either of the Central Government or one of the State Governments. In this sense there are today 35 Universities in India. They are, in order of their establishments: Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, 1857; Allahabad, 1887; Osmania, 1913; Banaras Hindu, Mysore, 1916; Patna, 1917; Aligarh Muslim, Lucknow, 1920; Delhi 1922; Nagpur, 1923; Andhra, 1926; Agra, 1927; Annamalai, 1929; Travancore, 1937; Utkal, 1943; Saugor, 1936; Rajputana, Punjab, 1947; Gauhati, Roorkee, Poona, Jammu and Kashmir, 1948; Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda, 1949; Karnatak, Gujrat, 1950; Visva-Bharati, Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey Indian Women's University, 1951; Bihar 1952; Shri Venkateswara, 1954; Sardar Vallabhai Vidyapeeth, Jadavpur, 1955; Kurukshetra and Vikram, 1956. At the end of this brochure, you will find a map showing the location of these universities.

Another institution that has university standing is the Serampore College (near Calcutta), founded in 1818 by European missionaries. There are three Technological institutions in the country that have a comparable status with the universities, viz. The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore and the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

*For details, please see "Directory of Institutions for Higher Education—1956"—Ministry of Education, New Delhi—Rs. 1/8/.



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There are a few other important institutions like the Jamia Millia at Okhla near Delhi and the Gurukul at Hardwar that have the standing of universities though they are not officially established as universities by a Charter of Government.

Constitution

There are variations in the constitutional framework of the different universities, the functions of the various "authorities" being somewhat different in each case. But the general pattern is the same. The authorities of the universities are the Executive Council (called the Syndicate in some universities) and the Court or Senate. The Academic Council (or Syndicate) and the Court (or Senate) have the responsibility to frame ordinances and Statutes respectively dealing with all matters connected with the organisation and administration of the affairs of the University. The Academic Council deals with the academic questions generally, and is chiefly concerned with courses of study and the organisation of teaching and examinations. It coordinates the work for the various Faculties of the University. The head of a Faculty is called the Dean (in some universities, the President) and is usually a Professor of the University. The Faculty consists of a number of Departments (e.g., English, Sanskrit, History etc.) and each Department has its own Head or Chairman or Director, who is responsible to the Dean.

Admission

The qualifying condition for admission to a university in India is passing the School Leaving or Matriculation Examination taken at the end of the High School course. In some parts of the country the Matriculation and the Intermediate Examinations are conducted by the University. Elsewhere these are conducted by the Government or by a Board. Overseas certificates like the University of Cambridge Local Examinations,



Candidate's Higher School Certificates and the General Certificates of Education awarded by the United Kingdom examination bodies, are also accepted as entrance qualifications. In Uttar Pradesh, there is a Board of Intermediate Studies which provides a two-year course after the School Leaving Examination and holds the Intermediate Examination which is the entrance qualification to the Universities of Agra, Allahabad and Lucknow. At Delhi there is a Higher Secondary course which is a year longer in duration than the typical High School course in the rest of India, and the passing of the Higher Secondary Examination (conducted by a Board of Higher Secondary Education) entitles a student to admission to the three-year degree course of the Delhi University. Students who have passed the Matriculation or School Leaving Examination have to put in a year's preparatory work at the University and to pass a Qualifying Examination which is equivalent to the Higher Secondary Examination.

Courses

The ordinary university course at the Universities other than Delhi is of four years' duration after the Matriculation. At the end of the first two years there is the Intermediate Examination. Students may choose one of the many groups of subjects for this Examination which may be in Arts or Science or Agriculture or Commerce etc. The successful candidate then commences the B.A., B.Com., B.Sc. or other Bachelor degree course (usually of two years' duration) at the end of which he appears for the degree examination (B.A., B.Com., B.Sc. etc.) The successful candidate obtains a pass or Honours degree according to courses taken or marks obtained. In some universities, however, there are, in addition to the two-year pass courses, separate Honours courses which are of three years' duration after the Intermediate.

After the Bachelor's degree, there is the Master's degree, which is awarded after a further period of one or



two years of study and a further examination. In the Universities of Andhra, Annamalai, Madras and Travancore, however, Honours graduates in Arts and Science, who obtain their Honours degree after three years' study subsequent to the Intermediate examination, are awarded the Master's degree without further examination, after the lapse of a certain period of time. Therefore, in these Universities the M.A. or M.Sc. degree examination is identical with the B.A. or B.Sc. Honours examination. Almost all the Universities provide facilities for research in Arts, Science etc. The degree of Ph.D., D.Phil, or D.Litt., is awarded on completion of research after a minimum period of two to three years after obtaining the Master's or the Honours' degree.

Most of the Universities have, in addition to courses in Arts and Science, professional and technical courses in Agriculture, Commerce, Education, Engineering and Technology, Law, Medicine (including Nursing, Pharmacy, Veterinary Science, etc.), Indian Music etc. There are, in addition, several "Titles" in Oriental Languages given by different Universities. The duration of these professional courses varies from three to five years after the Intermediate Examination.

According to the Government's new educational plan, a child will begin his education in the junior basic school, pass on to the senior basic stage and through it to a three-year higher secondary course of education. The present Intermediate Examination will be abolished and the students will pass directly into the University after an improved higher secondary course. Delhi University has already adopted this pattern.

Medium of Instruction

As mentioned above, the universities of India (with the exception of Osmania) have used the English Language as the medium of studies. The Sardar Vallabhbhai Vidyapeeth has had an Indian language as



its official medium from its inception. After Independence there has been a change in the attitude of the people towards the English language and experiments have been initiated in many universities to introduce an Indian language as the medium of instruction at least in the lower stages. It has been decided that the official national language should be Hindi and many people, therefore, advocate the adoption of Hindi as the language of university teaching. It seems certain however that changes will take place and many educators are exercised, not over the question of what the medium shall be, but rather over the question of how, even when English is abandoned as the medium, steps can be taken to secure a good knowledge of English by all university students.

University Grants Commission

The Government of India has recognised that to improve standards and to coordinate facilities for study and research in the universities of the country, it is necessary to spend a great deal of money and to have an agency free from Government control that can study the needs of universities and make grants of money to them from available funds. For this purpose a University Grants Commission has been created as an autonomous statutory body and most matters connected with university education in India have been committed to the care of this body. Except the Universities of Aligarh, Banaras, Delhi and Visva-Bharati (which exist by Legislation promoted by the Central Government) all the other universities are State universities, i.e., they exist by Acts of State Legislature. The primary responsibility for these universities, therefore, lies with the various State Governments concerned.

Y_{OUR} L_{EISURE} and V_{ACATION}

Social Life in Colleges .

It is possible that at the beginning you may feel a little isolated and left out of the social life of the college. Indian students may seem aloof and distant, but acquaintance and friendship are only a matter of time. If you take the initiative in making friends with Indian students, you will be impressed by the ease and warmth of their response. If at any time you are inclined to feel irritated by the lack of knowledge of their country and customs that some Indian students occasionally betray, it will probably help you to remember that India is a vast country and that to have a thorough knowledge of its different regions, climatic conditions, customs, traditions and manners is a big task. By inference, their lack of knowledge of your country should not be taken to be lack of interest in you or your country.

College societies and clubs are a normal feature of every university in India. You should become a member of these bodies and take an active interest in their activities for they will provide you with excellent opportunities for making friends, widening your interests and becoming part of the life of the college. At formal and informal gatherings you will tend to form closer contacts



with Indian students and get to know something of the Indian way of life. And you should not hesitate to ask your Indian friends and teachers about any aspect of Indian life that may interest you or may seem odd to you.

Every college and university generally has a Union of students. In some institutions, membership of this Union is compulsory for all students; in others it is optional. In either case, it will be in your interest to join the students' Union of the college immediately after your admission. Then, there are student' associations of the nature of study groups for different subjects like Economics, Philosophy, Mathematics, History and so on.

Many colleges have Dramatic and Film Societies, Camera Societies, Radio and Music Clubs. If you are interested in any of these activities, you should enrol yourself as a member of one or more of them.

One of the most important social activities in a college is sports. In addition to athletics, which forms the main feature of all sports activities in Indian educational institutions, outdoor games such as hockey, football, cricket, tennis, badminton, volley-ball, basket-ball and ring-tennis are played everywhere in India. College teams for these games are organised. Consult the Sports Secretary of your College or the Captain of the particular team you are interested in. Strong and abiding friendships are formed on sports field and you should not miss this opportunity to meet and know other students.

A branch of the National Cadet Corps (N. C. C.) which imparts basic military training and discipline to students, exists in most of the Higher educational institutions in India. If you are interested, you should obtain a 'No Objection Certificate' from your Government and contact the Commandant of your College Corps soon after you have secured admission to the College. If you are not interested in the N. C. C. you may perhaps like to join the Scout movement which is fairly widespread in this country. Quite a large number of foreign students today occupy responsible

positions in the various societies of their colleges and not a few of them have distinguished themselves in the field of sport.

If you happen to live in a college hostel, you will be able to join in the various activities of the hostel and to come in to closer contact with the residential activities of the Indian students.

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations (I.C.C.R.)

You will naturally like to utilise your holidays and vacations in seeing as much of India as possible, the life of its people and places of educational and cultural interests. An Indian Council for Cultural relations has been set up by the Government of India to establish, renew and strengthen cultural relations between India and other countries. The welfare of overseas students studying in India forms an important part of the Council's activities. This work is entrusted to a Student's Service Unit specially set up for the purpose in 1953 and is being carried on in close cooperation with the Government and the institutions of higher learning in the country.

We have today in India nearly 3,000 overseas students (including those of Indian origin) from 50 different countries. The Students' Service Unit endeavours to make the stay of these students useful and comfortable. The unit has been arranging, directly and indirectly, social gatherings, holiday tours, seminars, summer and rest camps for their benefit. These and similar other activities are undertaken with a view to bringing them into close touch with India and her people. The responsibility of holding Orientation Courses at different centres for the benefit of newly arrived students from abroad has also now been assumed by the Council.

To facilitate the work of the Students Service Unit, the Council has appointed, in addition to a Welfare



Officer at the centre, Welfare Officers for the Western, Eastern and Southern regions with headquarters at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, whose duty it is to look after the welfare of overseas students during the entire period of their stay in India and in other ways to promote the objectives of the Council in their respective regions. Local welfare Committees have also been set up in the following centres to assist the Council in its work—Aligarh, Allahabad, Banaras, Bombay, Calcutta, Lucknow, Madras, Poona, and Visva-Bharati (Shantiniketan). These committees organise social gatherings and in general look after the welfare of foreign students in their centres and try to solve their difficulties with regard to food, accommodation etc. If you inform the Council or one of its regional officers of your arrival, you will receive regular information regarding its programmes of holidays tours etc.

Youth Hostels

The Youth Hostel Movement in India, though of recent origin, has already made considerable headway. If you want to go on study tours or merely for sight-seeing to different parts of the country, either by yourself or with a few friends, you will find the facilities offered by the Youth Hostels Association helpful. A nominal membership fee is charged by the Youth Hostels Association of India. As a member, you may stay in any of their hostels (and these run in a chain throughout the country) for three or four days by paying a small amount between 2 as. and Re. 1/- per day per seat for simple accommodation. You will have to make your own arrangements for food; you may either cook for yourself or buy food from nearby hotels. At some centres food is available in the Hostel at moderate rates. Detailed information on this may be obtained from the National Secretary, whose address appears at the end of this book. He will also furnish you with the addresses of the Association's local branches.

Christian Associations

The Y.M.C.A. (Young Men's Christian Association) and the Y.W.C.A. (Young Women's Christian Association) have branches in almost all the big cities of India. Their membership is open to everybody. Besides accommodation, the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. centres usually provide facilities for indoor games and arrange social and educational gatherings, like debates, hikes, picnics and holiday camps. A few addresses of these associations are given at the end of the brochure for your information.

A membership card given by the smallest Association in any part of the world entitles the holder to membership privileges in India. The Y.M.C.A. also has a Publishing House at Calcutta, a College of Physical Education in Madras, and the oldest Rural Re-construction Centre at Martandom, Travancore.

Entertainment in Cities

In the main cities of India, there are good museums, zoological gardens and well laid-out parks. Almost all cities have cinemas where films in English, Hindustani, and the local regional languages are shown. Students concessions are provided by some cinema managements. Good accommodation is generally available between 10 as. and Rs. 2/- per seat per show.

Music concerts and dance performances form a popular feature of entertainment in different cities throughout the year. These generally last between two to three hours. Admission is by ticket with prices which may start as low as one rupee. A good seat can be secured for about Rs. 5/-.

A number of exhibitions of educational and cultural interest are held in various cities by official and non-official agencies. The winter season is the usual time for such exhibitions. Admission is generally by ticket. Prices vary from anna -/1/- to Re. 1/-.



Seeing India

India is a vast country with immense natural and mineral resources and an inexhaustible store of scenic beauty. The snow-clad Himalayas in the North, the fertile plains of the Gangetic and Brahmaputra valleys, the forests of Central India, the luxurious tropical regions in the Southern States—all these have a peculiar charm and beauty of their own. The cultural development of India through the ages is a fascinating story. The story will unfold itself as you visit the innumerable archaeological ruins, ancient monuments, historic edifices, temples, mosques, *Viharas* and Churches that rank as great pieces of architecture of intricate workmanship and skill. Your stay in India is incomplete without a visit to these places. You should therefore plan your holiday in advance so that your education in India may be both instructive and a rich and valuable experience. Equally important are the Hydro-electric works and Community Development Projects that are rapidly changing the portrait of India. A visit to Bhakra Nangal or the Nilokheri Community Project area will give you a valuable opportunity to see how India is trying to build and bring new life to her people.

It is not possible in this short booklet to detail all the places that you might visit or describe them fully. You will do well to contact one of the Regional tourist officers of the Government of India, or the nearest Tourist Officer who will provide you with comprehensive information and literature for seeing India.



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Useful Hints

Ministry of Education

The Scholarships Division of the Ministry of Education, Government of India, New Delhi is responsible for the placement etc., of foreign students who came to India for studies in Indian Universities/Institutions under the various scholarship schemes of the Government of India. In all matters concerning your education and stay in India, etc. write to the Officer in charge of this Division. This is necessary particularly for students who experience any difficulty in receiving their stipends or obtaining admission to institutions. This Division also arranges the admission of private foreign students in Indian Universities/Institutions on receipt of applications through the Indian Missions/Embassies in the countries concerned.

The Information Section of the Ministry is responsible for the collection, compilation and dissemination of information on facilities for study/training in various subjects in India and abroad. Such information is also supplied by the Students' Advisory Bureaus attached to most of the Universities in India.

Foreign Students,

There are also some foreign students' associations in India. Branches of the Overseas Students' Association exist at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow and Bangalore. At Delhi, this body is called the Overseas Students'



Association while at Banaras it is known as the International Students' Association. You can obtain the addresses of the responsible office bearers from the University offices concerned.

There is besides, the African Students' Association in India with its headquarters at Delhi. The Malayan Students' Association has its headquarters in Madras, while the Ceylonese Students Association functions from Calcutta. The Indonesian Students' Association has its headquarters at Delhi. There are no regular offices for these bodies and the addresses of the office-bearers change from year to year. It is well to contact the responsible office bearers on your arrival in India with the help of some senior foreign students who are already studying at your institution, or through the Indian Council for Cultural Relations.

World University Service

The World University Service is an international students' organisation devoted to the service of all university students. It has its Indian headquarters in the University Buildings, Delhi, and branches in almost all the university centres of India. During the past few years this association has been mainly engaged in organising medical relief work among students. Details of its activities and the help the association can give you, may be obtained from the Secretary of the Service.

International Students' House

The Government of India are taking steps to establish an International Students' House at Delhi where students from abroad as well as Indian students and foreign visitors interested in educational and cultural work could be accommodated. The International Students' House will be designed to serve as a meeting place for students of various countries, including India, studying in or visiting Delhi so as to develop in them an under-



stealing of one another's culture through the provision of facilities for social and cultural activities and also of a common residence for visiting educationists.

Service Civil International (SCI)

The Service Civil International organises work camps in a score of countries. It cooperates with other Camp organisations through the associations of International Work Camps for Peace through the coordination Committee of International Voluntary Work Camp Organisation. The work of the service is voluntary and generally simple manual labour. You may contact the organisation, if you are interested in this kind of work.

Cost of Living, Currency, Commercial Code

Judged by western standards the cost of living in India is low. There are further differences in the standard and cost of living as between a village and a town or between a town and a city. On an average basis, a student will need about Rs. 150/- per month to cover his board, lodging and incidental expenses. In your college hostel you are generally provided with a single room, a table, chair and a bed. Sometimes two or more students share one, if space permits. In very few cases there are bathrooms attached to every room. Usually there are separate blocks of bathrooms and toilets. Generally the food provided in college hostels is cooked in Indian style. Board arrangements usually include breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Board and lodging charges usually come to Rs. 100 per month per head. Other expenditure like conveyance charges, laundry and miscellaneous items should account for another Rs. 50/- per month.

If you make your own arrangements for accommodation and rent a room outside the college or university premises, your monthly expenditure on board and lodg-



ing and daily necessities should not exceed Rs. 125/- per month. This will, of course, be exclusive of your expenditure on clothing, medical care, books etc. You would be well advised to have some reserve that you can draw upon in emergencies. This should not be less than Rs. 25/- per month.

Indian currency is uniform throughout the country. The rupee, which is either a silver coin about an inch in diameter, or a small currency note, rectangular in shape measuring about 4" x 2½", is the basic currency. The rupee is at present divided into 16 parts called annas. An anna is a nickel coin, circular in shape and with a serrated edge. One-fourth of an anna is a small copper coin about ¾th" in diameter, called a pice. There are also half-anna nickel coin, ½" sqr. in dimensions, and 8 anna silver coins ¾" in diameter and two annas and four anna coins. Currency notes of the denominations of Re. 1/-, Rs. 2/-, Rs. 5/-, Rs. 10/- and Rs. 100/- are in general use. The present rates of exchange between the pound sterling and the U. S. Dollar and the Indian rupee is £1=Rs. 13.33 and \$=Rs. 4.76. The rates are, however, subject to variation from time to time.

Under the decimal coinage system which the Government of India have introduced with effect from April 1, 1957, there are seven coins viz. 1 Naya Paisa, 2 Naya Paise, 5 Naye Paise, 10 Naye Paise, 25 Naya Paise, 50 Naya Paise, 100 Naye Paise or Re. 1. The rupee remains the same both in nomenclature and value but all the other coins are expressed in terms of the Naya Paisa. One Naya Paisa is equivalent to 1/100th of a rupee. At present with, only coins of the denomination of one Naya Paisa, two five and ten Naya Paise will be in circulation. Coins of the higher denominations, namely, 25 and 50 Naya Paise and the new rupee will be introduced at a subsequent date. Till then, the existing quarter-rupee, half-rupee and rupee coin will be used in currency as they will undergo no change in value. The Naya Paisa is in bronze while 2, 5 and 10 Naya Paise, 50-Naye Paise and the rupee will be in pure nickel.

It is always useful to have some ready change with you when you go out shopping. Owing to the varied methods of production, distribution and sale, prices of many articles of daily use vary from place to place.

Some Suggestions about Clothing

Climatic conditions in India vary from region to region and it is difficult to recommend a uniform set of clothes for students coming to India. Here, however, is an idea of the climate in different parts of the country. The seasons in the north, east and west are as follows —

April to June	...	...	Summer
July to August	...	...	Monsoon
September to October	...	...	Autumn
November to January	...	...	Winter
February to March	...	...	Spring

Both the summer and winter in these regions are severe. In summer, the temperature generally ranges from 90 to 105 degrees F. although in some places like Delhi and Nagpur it rises to 115 degrees at times. In winter, the mercury at times drops to 38 degrees and the maximum temperature during this season is only about 90 degrees in the plains. If, therefore, you came to an educational centre in this region you must equip yourself with sufficient woollen clothing for winter and suitable cotton clothes also. In port towns and in the South, the temperature throughout the year is moderate and cotton clothes should suffice except in Mysore State and the Nilgiri Hills where it is rather cold during the winter months from October to January. A full set of woollen clothes will cost about Rs. 500/- while a sum of Rs. 150/- will be the maximum required for a complete set of cotton clothes. Except for those who come from European countries or from America students will generally find it cheaper to buy their clothes in India.



It is not the usual practice in India, either in hostels or in trains, to provide beddings (quilt, blanket, mattress and bed linen). Students will, therefore, have to purchase their own bedding for use throughout their stay in India. They can easily buy a bedding in any of the big cities of India for about Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/-. As some of the regions are still malarial, it is advisable to use mosquito nets.

Health and Medical Services

There are a number of hospitals and dispensaries run by the Government, local bodies and in some cases, by non-official agencies in all the cities and towns of India. Many of these have up-to-date and modern equipment. The medical staff is highly qualified, courteous and attentive to patients. The general hospitals apart, there are others for specialised treatment. Separate hospitals for women also exist. In the hospitals maintained by Government agencies or local bodies, treatment is generally free for patients with an income of less than Rs. 100/- per month. In case of illness, contact the medical authorities concerned through the head of your institution or any other responsible member of your college staff.

But prevention is always better than cure. If you take some elementary precautions, you can keep fit and healthy. Indian food is generally rich. It may take you some time to develop a taste for it. Of course, you can ask for special food without spices. Avoid as far as possible, eating in hotels and restaurants or at open shops in the streets. Try to avoid fried food because it is not easily digested. It is, in fact, wise to keep to the diet provided in your hostels and lodgings until you know how different types of Indian food agree with you. It will take you some time to acclimatise yourself to Indian conditions, but at all times avoid exposing yourself to extremes of heat and cold.



Indian Railways

The Indian Railway system, with a vast network of connecting lines, can bear favourable comparison with the railway systems of the most advanced countries. It is far-flung and efficient. Trains are generally punctual and, with the exception of the lowest class, not overcrowded. There are three classes of travel—first, second and third, apart from the air-conditioned coaches—For long-distance travelling sleeping berths can be reserved in third class compartments. Free luggage up to 50 lbs excluding bedding is allowed for third class passengers. The Railway Board publishes an All-India Railway Time Table and Guide. There is also a comprehensive Bradshaw published by Messrs. Newman & Co., Calcutta. Apart from these, all seven Indian Railways publish local Time Table bi-annually. In greater Bombay and Madras, there are suburban electric train services that are quick, convenient and cheap. In Bombay and Calcutta there are electric tram services also.

Train fares in India are very cheap. There are a number of concessions admissible to (i) *bonafide* students travelling singly to attend camps and seminars or to visit historical places, and (ii) all students of recognised institutions when travelling in parties of not less than four, on production of a certificate from the head of the institution. For details, consult your institution or the nearest Station Master.

Bus Services

In all the large cities, regular local bus services exist. Fares are reasonably low and average between 1/2 to 1 anna per mile. Regular stops and "Request" stops are provided at all important places *en route*. Most of the bus services in cities have been nationalised and are run by autonomous corporations set up by the Government. They publish their own handbooks giving details of



routes, timings and interesting places for sight-seers. There are also long-distance bus services between the principal towns of the different States of India. Some of these cover two to three hundred miles on a single journey. It is a great pleasure to travel by these buses instead of by rail and to see the changing scenery of India as the bus speeds along.

Postal System

Postage stamps can be purchased in India only at Government post offices ; packets and parcels can also be posted only at these offices. Postage rates in inland letters are : closed envelopes two annas (for the first *tola* and for each additional *tola* one anna) ; inland air letters $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas each ; postcards $\frac{3}{4}$ anna each ; express delivery (delivered as telegrams) 2 annas extra stamps on all letters and postcards. For overseas, an air letter costs from 8 annas to 12 annas. This is the cheapest and most convenient arrangement. When in doubt always consult the nearest Post Office.

Except in a few large cities, the telegraph office is invariably situated on the premises of the Post Office. Ordinary inland telegrams cost -/12/- annas for a minimum of eight words with an extra one anna for every additional word. Express telegrams are charged for at Rs. 1/8/- for the first eight words and extra -/2/- annas for every additional word. Greetings telegrams with approved and prescribed wording which are sent according to numbers are charged for at very low concessional rates. In the event of your having to change your address frequently, you may have letters addressed to you c/o the Post Master at any Post Office. It is advisable to have your Passport or Identity Card when you go to claim a letter.

You may open a Savings Bank Account at the local Post Office. Details may be obtained from the nearest Post Office.



Passport and Visas

Every foreigner entering India is required to be in possession of a valid passport issued by his Government. Before leaving your country, you should obtain a visa from the Indian representative abroad or from the British representative in countries where there are no Indian representatives. Nationals of Commonwealth countries (except Pakistan and Ceylon) and the Republic of Ireland are exempt from the visa requirement provided their passports are valid for India. Persons of non-Indian origin domiciled in South Africa are, however, required to obtain entry permits. Entry visas for India are, unless otherwise specified, valid for a single journey only.

Foreigners desirous of proceeding to India with the intention of studying should apply for long-term visas which are valid for a period of one year's stay in India in the first instance. These visas are granted only if the applicant can satisfy the Indian mission regarding his financial status and produce evidence to the effect that he has secured admission in a recognised institution in India. You will, no doubt, utilise your stay in India solely in prosecuting your studies and leave the country on their completion.

Registration

Foreigners and nationals of Ceylon and Pakistan are required to obtain residential permits specifying the period of their stay in India from the Registration Officer of the port of entry or, if they are proceeding to some other destination, from the Registration Officer of that place. All foreigners (unless any person or class of persons is exempted by the issue of special declaration) are required to get themselves registered and to obtain residential permits specifying the period for which they are permitted to stay in India, on arrival.



On departure from India by sea or air you are required to report your intended departure to the Registration Officer of the district of your permanent residence in India and to get your Registration certificate endorsed to this effect. This certificate together with residential permits are to be surrendered to the Registration Officer at the port of your departure.

If you leave by land you should surrender your certificates of registration to the Registration Officer of the district from which you commence your journey and obtain from him a "licence to travel" in India for your onward journey. This licence should be surrendered at the place of departure from India.

Police and the Law

Whenever you are in difficulties, approach the local constable or Police Officer. The police force is a public service. Of the many ways in which they are of service to the public, these will specially interest you :—

- (i) They have a thorough knowledge of the district in which they work, and can usually guide strangers to any point within their area.
- (ii) They can give you advice about lost property.
- (iii) You may appeal to them in almost any emergency. If necessary, call them up on the phone.
- (iv) If you find yourself in difficulties vis-a-vis the law, seek advice from the head of the institution or the Warden of your College Hostel who can act on your behalf.



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All Addresses

National Akadamis

The Sangeet Natak Akadami,
70, Regal Building, Connaught Circus,
New Delhi.

The Lalit Kala Akadami,
Jaipur House, New Delhi.

The Sahitya Akademi,
74, Theatre Communication Building,
Connaught Circus,
New Delhi.

Regional Tourist Offices

88, Jan Path,
New Delhi (Tel. 48649 and 42742)

123, Queen's Road, Church Gate,
Bombay. (Tel. 32446 and 33185)

13, Old Court House Street,
Calcutta. (Tel. 23-2819)

35, Mount Road,
Madras. (Tel. 86999 and 86249)



Christian Associations

Y. M. C. A.

Jai Singh Road, New Delhi.
12, Wodehouse Road, Bombay.
25, Chowrangee, Calcutta.
Esplanade, Madras.

Y. W. C. A.

Constantia, Asoka Road,
New Delhi.
18, Mayo Road,
Fort, Bombay.
134, Surendra Nath Banerjee Road,
Calcutta.
Poonamallee High Road,
Vepery, Madras.

Other Organisations

The Indian Council for Cultural Relations,
Pataudi House, New Delhi-1. (Tel. 43205)

The Youth Hostels Association of India,
2, East Park Road, Karol Bagh,
Delhi-5.

The World University Service,
University of Delhi,
Delhi-8.

The Service Civil International,
Mehrauli, New Delhi.



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Tara Chand
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